

ALL LEGISLATION HELD UP.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AID THE INSURGENTS.

They Adjourn the Senate to Prevent the Passage of Assembly Bills—In This Way Senator Elberg Hopes to Force the Assembly to Pass His Coroner Bill—The Assembly Retaliates by Recommending All Bills of the Insurgent and Democratic Senators.

ALBANY, April 20.—Senator Nathaniel A. Elberg of New York city, with his two Republican insurgent colleagues, Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga and Elton R. Brown of Watertown, tonight continued their "rule-or-ruin" policy in the State Senate. The Senate had been in session half an hour only and was just about to take up the longest calendar that it has had this session, when Senator Elberg, to the astonishment of every one, moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow.

Senator Ralnes demanded to the well of the chamber and required a roll call on the motion. Senator Grady and Mr. McCarren lined up the minority Senators in favor of Senator Elberg's motion and it was carried by a vote of 24 to 23. Senators Grady (Dem.) and Alda (Rep.) were paired. The twenty-one Democratic or other than Senator Grady joined the three Republican insurgent Senators in favor of stopping the legislative machinery.

The twenty-three other Senators, including Senator Ambler, voted against an adjournment. Of course there was no discussion on the motion to adjourn, and Lieut.-Gov. Higgins had declared the Senate adjourned within two minutes after the motion was made by Senator Elberg.

The general opinion was that Senator Elberg's motion was prompted by pure "cussedness" on the part of the three Republican Senators, due to Elberg's determination to force the Assembly to pass his Coroner bill. Every one was wondering if the Democrats would continue in holding up legislation when only two and a half session days remain.

When Senator Elberg was asked his reason for moving an adjournment he said: "Why should the fact that I moved an adjournment be questioned? I am not feeling well, and therefore I moved an adjournment."

Senator Elton R. Brown did not care to give any reason for his vote, except that he had followed Senator Brackett "as a good Republican to copy after."

As a matter of fact, Senator Brown also had a reason for wanting adjournment to-night. The President of the Senate, Mr. De Witt, had introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate should adjourn at noon to-morrow for a Regent of the University, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Martin L. Townsend of Troy.

The other resolutions which were introduced by the Assembly as well as the Senate, are provided that the two houses should meet in joint session at noon on Wednesday and compare their vote for Regent. Charles S. Francis, the publisher of the Troy Times, is the Republican candidate for Regent, and Prof. Duncan C. Lee of Ithaca the Democratic. The President of the Senate, Mr. De Witt, has introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate should adjourn at noon to-morrow for a Regent of the University, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Martin L. Townsend of Troy.

Senator Elton R. Brown has had much to do at this session with the agitation of the question of the State Department of Public Instruction. He has introduced a bill to create a State Board of Regents, but his method of consolidation has not met the favor of either educational or business circles. He has a great pride of opinion regarding this question and would like to have his name go down to posterity as the man who accomplished the unification of the State Department of Public Instruction.

When Senator Ralnes introduced his resolution last week Senator Brown objected to the consideration of the bill, and agreed that they should be called up to-night. The day the resolutions were introduced, Senator Brown said he was opposed to the election of any more members until their number was reduced from nineteen to eleven. Following out this policy, he hoped to have a majority of a Regent, or compel the Regents to agree to his plan for a smaller Board of Regents.

The Democrats take the position that they should have representation on the Board of Regents, especially if there is to be a unification.

It remains to be seen whether Senator Brown can marshal the votes of the twenty-two Democratic Senators to prevent the selection of a Regent at this session.

About the only reason Senator Grady, the minority leader, could give for the Democratic Senators voting with the three Republican insurgents to-night was that the minority wanted to defeat the Niagara Falls charter.

Senator Ralnes, the majority leader, was probably the most self-composed of all the Senators in the action of the three insurgents to-night.

"Let them go ahead," said Senator Ralnes. "If they want to, let the people of the State vote on the question of the present condition of affairs. I hardly think their attempt at coercion by such tactics will accomplish anything. Of course Senator Elberg's course is actuated solely on account of his demand that the Assembly pass his Coroner bill, but I hardly think his actions to-night have helped the chances of that measure any."

It was the general opinion to-night that the three insurgents would continue pursuing their "rule-or-ruin" policy until the session if they cannot get what they want in the way of legislation and if they can hold the united support of the twenty-two Democratic Senators. A number of Democratic Senators, after the Senate adjourned to-night, declared that they would not vote with the three Republican insurgents again to force an adjournment of the Senate. The desertion of one Democratic Senator would break this combination, as the vote then would be 12 to 10. Lieut.-Gov. Higgins would vote against all obstructive motions made by the three insurgents.

The action of the three insurgents to-night brought out more prominently than ever the fact that there is a force behind them more potent than any of the three insurgent positions in their attempt to hold up legislation and dictate to the great majority of the Republican members of the Assembly. It is a force which should be able to arrange a continuance of the deal with the Democratic Senators, insuring sufficient political advantage to the minority flowing from such a combination, they would be able to hold up all legislation until the hour for the final adjournment at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

MUST NOT OFFEND GERMANY.

PRESIDENT WANTS NO MORE DEWEY INCIDENTS.

Cabinet Members Advised to Stop Anti-German Utterances of Subordinates—No Basis for the Suspicion So Often Expressed of Germany's Intentions.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Recent evidence of a resumption of misinterpretation and ill-advised utterances bearing upon the relations between Germany and the United States has given the Administration cause for some concern as to the probable outcome of these international pin pricks. At the instigation of President Roosevelt every effort will be made to stop the so-called German bailing which has been and is now prevalent in certain official quarters. The President's purpose being to demonstrate to Germany that the expressions of a desire on its part to be on terms of the most complete amity with this country are appreciated and will be met more than half way.

Information obtained here to-day leads directly to the conclusion that the President has made known to the members of his Cabinet that he will not brook the continuance of efforts on the part of his subordinates to create the impression among the American people that Germany is an enemy of the United States. Officials with whom The Sun reporter talked declined to affirm or deny this understanding, and one of them requested that he be not asked to say whether the President had said anything on communication on the subject. While no absolute evidence was obtained to that effect, it was a fair inference from what was heard that since his entrance into the White House Mr. Roosevelt has given orders or suggestions concerning statements by Government officials which tend to create the impression at Berlin that the United States Government is suspicious of Germany.

It has been said that certain prominent officers of the navy have been mainly responsible for the idea that Germany is awaiting an opportunity to strike a blow at the United States. In the recent published remarks of Admiral Dewey that the West Indian maneuvers were intended as an object lesson to Emperor William some people have found confirmation of the misunderstanding that the naval service regards Germany as an enemy. But there is no evidence that there has been a consistent effort on the part of the naval officers or any particular group of them to foster feeling between the two countries even for the sake of influencing Congress to provide more ships, more officers and more men.

Whatever views have been expressed by those of the naval service, who look askance at Germany's rapid building of a formidable fleet, and who are in individual opinion, for many officers insist that the naval preparation of that country is aimed at England or France and Russia, and not at the United States.

At any rate, it is expected that the President's admonition will have the effect of ending the naval service's belief on the part of any person prominently connected with the Government service that a war is sure to come between the two nations.

A year ago, and before that, there were many officers of the Government who accepted the common view of certain circles in Germany that the United States was making a more careful inquiry into the basis for this understanding of the naval service than it had in the past. It was safe to say that none of them has been able to find one concrete fact that would serve to convince him that there is truth in the reports of Germany's naval preparations.

One of these officers—a man of high position, whose judgment and ability are generally commended—acknowledged to The Sun reporter that he had accepted the view that prevailed at the time mentioned, but since he had come to look into the subject—and his mind was now second to none in Washington—he had not been able to find any evidence whatever of a tangible character that would lead him to believe that Germany was making a more careful inquiry into the basis for this understanding of the naval service than it had in the past.

Asked by the man who told me of Germany's "emity," he said "what made them believe that any such enmity existed? Some of them said that commercial rivalry was the basis of the feeling, and they do not go to war on account of honest commercial rivalry."

"Others pointed to the ambitious naval building programme of the Kaiser," he said, "but I found in that no threat against the United States. Why should a great power like Germany remain far down the list of naval armaments? Because we are making rapid strides toward attaining first rank among the first naval powers does not mean that we expect war. That Germany wanted colonies and naval stations on the Western Hemisphere was getting ready to fight for them, which could not be accomplished of course without destroying the Monroe Doctrine. But no one of my informants could show me a good reason for such a policy, and my opinion Germany wants to be friendly and we would be foolish not to accept her proffers of friendship."

It should be said as far as the Government is concerned there has never been any disposition to imply lack of good faith on Germany's part in the European war. Germany has never been a friend of peace across the sea. It is true that in the excitement of the Venezuelan blockade, when ports were bombarded and when ships were sunk, there was a general feeling here in official circles that Germany had acted in bad faith toward the United States, particularly after the declaration of the United States to institute "pacific" measures of coercion. Most of this suspicion was directed toward Germany, while England and Italy went virtually free of blame.

This feeling of resentment over the actions of Germany in Venezuelan waters has not passed away, but public men are coming to believe that the commanders of the imperial vessels of war were primarily responsible and not the authorities in Berlin. A letter which was sent to the United States by the Administration is to show a letter spirit.

The over the declaration of the Emperor's invitation for the North Atlantic squadron to visit Kiel and the subsequent decision of the Navy Department to send the European squadron to greet the President of France at Marseilles is regretted officially, the more so, because there was not the slightest reason for Germany to be so unfriendly to the United States in this case.

That the German press is responsible to a great degree for the misunderstanding which has been caused is the prevailing opinion here, and it is held that the United States Government also has cause for grievance in the fact that the German press have been misrepresented in the German newspapers.

Every effort will be made by the Administration to prevent the recurrence of incidents which, however insignificant in themselves, tend to make a formidable aggregate of bad feeling, and it is not going too far to say that these efforts will be based on an honest desire to preserve the friendship relations with Germany and will not be intended merely for effect.

A Kiepskewitz Watchman. Electricity operated the street and signals on the Long Island Railroad's line to Chicago and St. Louis.—APR.

Bureau's Criminal list drafted, also arrested and imprisoned the criminals of the State.—APR.

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STRIKE ON DUKE'S ESTATE.

Men Who Work Threatened by Gang With Guns and Clubs.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 20.—About one hundred laborers and teamsters employed by James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, on his sixteen-hundred-acre estate here, struck to-day to demand for an increase of 25 cents a day and the teamsters for a raise of 50 cents a day. The men were told that they could quit if they were dissatisfied.

The strikers congregated in the saloons of the town during the day, and shortly before 6 o'clock to-night they assembled on the Karitan River Bridge armed with guns and clubs for the purpose of intimidating the men who had continued to work during the day.

The presence of the gang was made known to Manager Lawson of the Duke estate, who quickly gathered the men at work on the place in wagons. Manager Lawson was seated in the first wagon that approached the bridge.

The conveyance was held up by the leaders of the gang, who stood at the entrance to the bridge with a gun. Lawson stood up in the wagon and covered the leader with a revolver. The man lowered his gun and the gang allowed the occupants of the wagons to cross the bridge unmolested.

The strikers threaten to assemble at the bridge to-morrow morning to prevent the men from returning to work.

HURT IN CLASS RIOTING.

Three Students Injured in a Fracas at the University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—University of Pennsylvania sophomores waged a battle with the freshmen in the dormitories and the triangle to-night in an effort to kidnap the latter's bowl man. The bowl fight between the two classes takes place to-night, it is probable that there are not now enough uninjured to take part in that struggle.

Joseph B. Baker, 3d, and five associates of the sophomore class were delegated by their fellow classmates to steal Buch and Terry, who were thought to be probable bowl men. They succeeded and took them to Baker's room, tying them fast to chairs. Then they turned to the freshmen.

The enforced singing attracted the attention of a lone freshman wandering through the dormitory corridors. He gathered two hundred of his class together. The freshmen then went to a barber shop across the street. They ripped a twenty-foot pole from its base and, carrying it into the dormitories, used it as a battering ram and smashed in Baker's door. Just as they had liberated the captive forty sophomores rushed the class. In the battle that ensued Baker, Buch and Terry were all injured, Baker probably seriously. The three were taken to the university hospital, where late to-night Baker had not yet regained consciousness.

DOG SAVES DROWNING BOY.

Manor's His Name, and He's the Biggest Dog in New Jersey.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 20.—Manor, a St. Bernard dog owned by George B. Tucker, which is said to be the largest dog in the State, saved a six-year-old boy named Trivoli from drowning in the Second River, near the Lackawanna Railroad bridge to-day.

The boy was playing on the bank with several other lads when he fell into the stream. Manor saw him struggling in the water and ran down the steep embankment of the railroad and dashed into the river. Seizing the boy by the collar he swam with him safely to the shore.

Manor was formerly the property of George Inness, Jr., the artist.

When little Harold Hallenstein, grandson of Recorder Jacob Post, strayed into the Orange Mountains and was lost, it was Manor that found him and brought him safely home.

HORSES DROPPED 35 FEET.

Two of the Three That Tumbled Into the Calson Smothered by Mud.

Three horses which were helping two others to drag a load of earth from the excavation for a building at 15 to 19 West Twentieth street, fell thirty-five feet from a gangway into a caisson yesterday afternoon. Two of the horses were killed and three men who were at work in the caisson had a narrow escape.

Thousas feet of water in the caisson into which the horses fell, and the heads of two of the horses went deep into the mud, smothering them. The other horse, uninjured and was pulled out by a derrick.

Patrick Hughes and two Italians were at the bottom of the caisson, when one of the horses slipped and fell on them. The men scrambled out of the way and were not hurt. The wagon and the two horses hitched to it stayed on the gangway.

PRIVATE KILLS SERGEANT.

Quarrel in Barracks at Valentine, Neb., Ends in Murder.

VALENTINE, Neb., April 20.—From the barracks of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry was reported to-day the murder of Sergt. Yours by Private Linaire, both of Company I. The company had just finished mess and taken up its quarters in the barracks when Linaire went to his bunk to rest.

The Sergeant came up in a few minutes and ordered Linaire out of bed. This the private refused to do, declaring the Sergeant had no authority to give him any such orders at that time. The Sergeant insisted that he had the authority to carry out the command and threatened disciplining the private if he refused to obey. The altercation grew very heated, and Linaire finally leaped from his bunk, ran to the gangway, snatched up a rifle and fired at Yours. The ball struck Yours in the right breast, instantly killing him.

FIRST LIEUT. GRIFFIN BEATEN.

Second Lieut. Baldwin Capt. of Co. D, 14th Regiment—58 Couldn't Vote.

Second Lieut. William Baldwin was elected Captain of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, last night, over First Lieut. Joseph T. Griffin. Baldwin got 28 votes and Griffin 15.

VANDERBILT—RUTHERFORD.

W. K. VANDERBILT IS TO REMARRY AT ONCE.

Bride is the Sister of Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Widow of Lewis M. Rutherford—Wedding to Be Abroad—Court Removes the Bar in Divorce Decree.

William K. Vanderbilt is to be married abroad very soon—to-morrow, it is said—to Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford, a sister of Oliver Harriman, Jr.

The fact that Mr. Vanderbilt is to marry again was announced yesterday in the Supreme Court, but the name of his bride-to-be was not announced here, and even some people who are rather intimate with Mr. Vanderbilt professed not to know it.

Mrs. Rutherford is the widow of the eldest son of Lewis Morris Rutherford, the astronomer whose photographs of the moon were famous. Her father, Walter, secretary of the American Embassy in London, married her sister-in-law, Margaret S. Rutherford. Winthrop Rutherford is her brother-in-law. She is some fifteen years younger than Mr. Vanderbilt. She is now in Paris. Here her home has been at Tranquillity Farm, Allamuchy, N. J., which has been in the hands of the Rutherford family for generations.

This will be Mrs. Rutherford's third marriage. Her first husband was Samuel S. Sands, Jr.

The announcement made in the Supreme Court came in the shape of a petition, which seems to have been prepared with some haste, since Mr. Vanderbilt did not sign it himself at his leisure. His attorney, Henry B. Myers, signed "William K. Vanderbilt" to it for him. This is the petition, which Justice Gieglach granted:

William K. Vanderbilt respectfully shews to the court that your petitioner is a citizen of the United States and of the State of New York, but now temporarily residing in the city of Paris, France.

On the fifth day of March, 1903, in an action in this court wherein Alva M. Vanderbilt was the plaintiff and your petitioner was the defendant, a final judgment was made and entered at the Special Term of this court held in the City, County and County of New York, and on that day was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the city and county of New York, wherein and whereof your petitioner is a party, a decree of divorce from your petitioner, and it was among other things adjudged and decreed, before signing the decree, that your petitioner to marry again until the death of said plaintiff.

That your petitioner desires to marry again and proposes to consummate said marriage in France or England, and your petitioner desires before the consummation of said marriage to be relieved of the decree of divorce.

That your petitioner has so conducted himself since entry of the final judgment that he has satisfied the court in all respects, and the laws and decrees herein provided, and that more than five years have elapsed since the date of said judgment, and that your petitioner for an order modifying said judgment, in the manner herein set forth, before the court.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

Mr. Anderson adds a note to the petition that on account of Mr. Vanderbilt's temporary absence from New York, and his attorney, he has signed the name of a petitioner himself.

The application was supported by affidavits of the United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Edward V. W. Roosevelt, to the effect that they have known Mr. Vanderbilt for more than twenty-five years, and that ever since the decree was entered in Mrs. Vanderbilt's favor, Mr. Vanderbilt's conduct has been "uniformly good and honorable, and that no grounds exist for withholding the relief prayed for."

There was no opposition to the application, and Justice Gieglach signed an order modifying the decree so that the prohibition in it enjoining Mr. Vanderbilt from marrying again until the death of his former wife now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, is stricken out.

Under the law in this State such an application is invariably granted if it is supported by affidavits of good conduct for five years. But it has been the practice for most divorced persons to evade this clause by bringing subsequent suits in other States, where the divorce was granted, and which are valid in this State only. But in such an event his marriage might not be regarded as binding in the courts here, so to do it was to avoid such a possibility that the application was made.

William Kissam Vanderbilt, the second son of William K. Vanderbilt, is in his fifty-fourth year. In 1878, at a recent dinner at the house of his sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, he met Miss Alva Smith, a young Southern belle, and they were married in 1880. They built the Vanderbilt house at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue and a large house at Newport and Mr. Vanderbilt had a yacht, the Alva, built. In her he and his wife and their friends made many trips until she was sunk by collision, in 1892. Mr. Vanderbilt at once built another yacht, the Valiant, and Mrs. Vanderbilt started on a ten-month cruise in that yacht in 1893, but the trip ended abruptly when she had been in the water only a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt lived apart, and in March, 1895, she obtained the divorce from him. Nellie Neustetter of Paris was named as co-respondent, and was understood that the woman, a notorious demimonde, had been brought into the case merely to enable Mrs. Vanderbilt to obtain a divorce.

Nine months after the divorce Mrs. Vanderbilt married O. H. P. Belmont. Mr. Vanderbilt's most intimate friends told the correspondents of The Sun this evening that his engagement was an open secret.

Americans wishing to marry without complying with the French formalities must produce certificates of residence. These were formerly issued by the American Embassy or consulate, but the practice has been lately discontinued. New American lawyers supply the certificates, but the French authorities exact the embassy or consulate stamp as a guarantee that the lawyer signing the certificate is fully qualified and acquainted with the American law.

Secretary Vignaud says that he signed two certificates yesterday. He never read the contents, looking only at the signature, which, if it is known to be that of a reputable lawyer, suffices. He thinks, however, that he remembers the name of Vanderbilt catching his eye as he was turning the document over, but he does not recall the subject of the document, which did not concern him, he only having to vouch for the lawyer's qualifications.

This afternoon Mr. Vanderbilt attended the races at St. Cloud, where his horse Margold won the race for the Prix St. Simon.

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BANK MESSENGER HELD UP.

Robbed of \$2,000 in Drafts and \$150 in Cash in the Bronx—Two Arrested.

Joseph Kayler, the twenty-year-old messenger of The Bronx Borough Bank at 177th street and Tremont avenue, was held up by four men in daylight yesterday on the Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River and robbed of \$150 in cash and \$2,000 in checks and drafts. Two of the men held the messenger while the others went through his pockets. Then they let him go.

Detectives Kelly and Farrell of the Alexander avenue station arrested Michael McCarthy of 181 Willis avenue and Larry Murphy of 223 East 128th street in a saloon at 185th street and Third avenue later. McCarthy had \$150 in his pockets. The men were identified by young Kayler as two of his assailants. They were taken to the Harlem police court. Magistrate Hogan remanded them to appear in the Morrisania court to-morrow.

\$15,000 FOR TUNNEL ORPHANS.

Another Big Verdict Given in a Park Avenue Disaster Case.

WHITE PLAINS, April 20.—The four young daughters of Alfred M. Perrin of New Rochelle, who was killed in the Park avenue tunnel wreck on Jan. 8, 1902, got a verdict of \$15,000 damages in the Supreme Court today against the New York Central railroad company. The girls, whose ages range from 10 to 18 years, were present in court attired in mourning.

Mr. Perrin was vice-president of the Union Bag and Paper Company, and got a salary of \$10,000 a year.

The widow of every man who sat behind or opposite Mr. Perrin in the New Haven coach has received a big verdict. Mrs. William Henry G. Dimon, \$50,000; Mrs. William Leys, \$100,000; Mrs. E. C. Hinsdale, \$40,000, and Mrs. H. S. Slat, \$35,500.

KEARSARGE'S GUN HUNG FIRE.

Ensign Who Investigated Cleared the Breach Just in Time to Save the Crew.

MOBILE, Ala., April 20.—The battleship Kearsarge, while at target practice at Pensacola yesterday, narrowly escaped a serious explosion in the after superimposed turret. The gun was fired by electricity, but the charge failed to explode. Ensign J. J. Clement walked five minutes before opening the breech. On doing so he noticed smoke issuing from the primer. He closed the breech just as the charge exploded, escaping the recoil of the huge gun and saving the lives of his own crew.

Admiral Higginson complimented him upon his cool-headedness. The hang-fire lasted an unusual time.

GIRL HIT BY BLAZING STOVE.

Thrown From a Window, It Sets a Child's Clothing Afire and Kills Her.

Mrs. Rose Salvia, while lighting a new gasolene stove in her apartment on the second floor of the tenement house at 352 Bond street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, started a blaze which enveloped the stove, and she was thrown from the window at the time, threw the stove out of a window.

The stove struck three-year-old Nina Corrallo of 372 Bond street, knocking her down and setting fire to her clothing. The child was severely burned before the flames were extinguished and she died last night in the Brooklyn Hospital.

THREE BABIES MORE.

Which Brings Mrs. Rathgeber's Progeny Up to Fifteen.

Mrs. William Rathgeber of Drew avenue, near Rockaway road, in the East New York district of Brooklyn, gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl, on Sunday. The proud father promptly summoned the Rev. Valentine Geist, pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church, of which he is vice-president, and had the babies christened Mary, Peter and Charles.

There were twelve children in the family, nine boys and three girls, two of the boys being twins. The mother and the triplets are getting along very well.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

New in the Norris Geyser Basin—Returns to Fort Yellowstone to-morrow.

CINNAMON, Mon., April 20.—The President came back last night to-night from the Firehole geyser basin, Yellowstone Park, to the Norris geyser basin. To-morrow he will go out to the Grand Cañon and see the great falls of the Yellowstone. He will return to Fort Yellowstone on Wednesday, probably.

FOR SAMPSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

One of the Quendo's Five-Inch Guns to Be Sent to Palmyra, N. Y.

NORFOLK, Va., April 20.—Admiral Sampson's birthplace is to have one of the two 5-inch guns which were taken from the Spanish frigate, the Albatros, to be shipped from here. Palmyra, N. Y. Both guns and other trophies of the victory over the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera have been on exhibition in the navy yard here for three years.

An order has been received that one of the guns be sent to be placed in the public square at Palmyra in honor of the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic fleet, which sank the Quendo.

WOMAN ARTIST FOUND DEAD.

Elizabeth La Fontaine Dies in Her Room of Heart Disease.

Elizabeth La Fontaine, an artist, was found dead in her room yesterday morning in her room at 110 West Fifty-second street. Her death was reported to the Coroner's office, and Coroner Schuchter, who investigated, said she died of heart disease.

She was 54 years old. She was a landscape painter of some note and was a member of the Art Students League. She is said to have had a sister, an author, living in St. Louis.

BENEDETTO MADONIA, WHO THREATENED COINERS GANG.

He Was Trying to Make Them Give Up the Property of His Brother-in-Law, Convicted Member of Their Crew—They Feared He'd Tell of Their Crimes.

Benedetto Madonia, an Italian stone-mason, of 47 Trenton street, Buffalo, the father of five children, and suspected of being a professional passer of counterfeit money, was the man whose body was found in an old sugar barrel at Eleventh street and Avenue D, last Tuesday morning.

Five persons, who knew Madonia well identified the body yesterday, his brother-in-law, a counterfeiter, now serving a term in Sing Sing Prison, recognized a photograph of the body, and when other photographs were shown to the dead man's wife in Buffalo she said at once that it was her husband.

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME ALSO FOUND.

In addition to clinching the identification of the murdered man, the police, aided by Agent Flynn of the Bureau of Investigation, have found a motive for the crime. Madonia came to New York from Buffalo early this month to demand of the gang of counterfeiters that the property of his brother-in-law, Giuseppe De Priamo, a member of the gang, who was sent to Sing Sing for three years last month for counterfeiting, be turned over to him.

His demand was refused, so he went to Sing Sing, had an interview with De Priamo and came back with enough evidence to send every member of the gang to jail for counterfeiting. He attempted to use this information as a club to force the gang to disgorge the property of De Priamo, was lured to some place, believed by the police to have been the cellar of Inzerillo's candy store at 228 Elizabeth street, and there killed.